

Cochylimorpha salinarida sp. n. (Lepidoptera, Tortricidae: Tortricinae), a new Cochylid moth from Spain

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Summary. A new Tortricid moth, *Cochylimorpha salinarida* sp. n., from Spain is described. Adult and male genitalia structures are figured. The female is unknown.

Samenvatting. *Cochylimorpha salinarida* sp. n. (Lepidoptera, Tortricidae: Tortricinae), een nieuwe Cochylidae uit Spanje

Een nieuwe soort Tortricidae word beschreven uit Spanje, *Cochylimorpha salinarida* sp. n. Het imago en de mannelijke genitaalstructuren worden afgebeeld. Het wijfje is onbekend.

Résumé. *Cochylimorpha salinarida* sp. n. (Lepidoptera, Tortricidae: Tortricinae), un Cochylidae nouveau d'Espagne

Une espèce nouvelle de Tortricidae est décrite en provenance d'Espagne: *Cochylimorpha salinarida* sp. n. L'adulte et les genitalia mâles sont figurés. La femelle demeure inconnue.

Zusammenfassung. *Cochylimorpha salinarida* sp. n. (Lepidoptera, Tortricidae: Tortricinae), eine neue Cochylidae aus Spanien

Eine neue Tortriciden art, *Cochylimorpha salinarida* sp. n., aus Spanien wird beschrieben. Imago und männliche Genitalstrukturen werden abgebildet. Das Weibchen ist unbekannt.

Key words: *Cochylimorpha salinarida* – new species – Spain.

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Introduction

In the winter 2001/2002 the first author studied the Tortricidae collected by Mr. J. Wolschrijn (Twello, Netherlands). J. Wolschrijn has collected moths and butterflies in several European countries. Among the specimens collected in Spain there was one Cochylini, which obviously would belong to an undescribed species. Both the imago and the genitalia are very different from all known species. In 2002 Mr. Wolschrijn collected two more males at the same locality. These two specimens are mentioned here as paratypes.

Cochylimorpha salinarida sp. n.

Material examined. Holotype ♂, Spain: España-Alicante, La Marina, Platje el Pinet, 16.IX.2001, leg. J. B. Wolschrijn, genital slide FG0880, deposited in the Zoological Museum of Amsterdam (ZMA). Paratypes: 1 ♂, Spain: España-Alicante, La Marina (Urbanis), Sierra La Horna, 21.IX.2002, leg. J. B. Wolschrijn, genitalia slide FG0936, in ZMA; 1 ♂, same data as first paratype but 22.IX.2002, in Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales de Madrid.

Diagnosis. – Adult (Fig. 1.). Wingspan 21 mm. Head: Frons white, brownish with white tipped scales between the eyes; vertex similar; antenna half-length of the forewing, flagellum brown with dark brown underside, segments prismatic with white cilia.



Fig. 1. *Cochylimorpha salinarida* n. sp. Holotype ♂, Spain, Alicante, La Marina, Platje el Pinet, 16.IX.2002, leg. Wolschrijn, coll. Zoological Museum of Amsterdam (Photo: J. De Prins).

Labial palpus: inner side white with scattered brown scales, outside the white is slightly brownish and with scattered brown scales.

Thorax: white with some brown scales, more grey in the middle; tegulae: white, tinged light brown basally, greyish in the middle and white at the top.

Forewing: rather broad and straight, slightly concave towards the apex and termen weakly convex. Ground colour whitish and drawings dark brown with some mixture of grey and black scales; basal and sub basal fascia confluent with the outer edge angulated above the middle of the wing; irregularly overlaid with white and grey especially at the costa. Between the sub basal and median fascia is a white band divided by two irregular brownish striae. Median fascia brown, with some black and grey scales, at the costa grey with white tipped scales. Irregular formed and connected with the post median fascia enclosing a white band in the dorsal part of the forewing. The apical part of the forewing is irregular banded. The pre-apical spot and the pre-tornal marking are irregular connected with greyish brown bands and with dark grey blocks in the termen. Cilia: white with some yellowish admixture and blocked with five grey striae.

Hind wing: whitish grey, darker apically and with an indistinct slightly darker basal band.

Male genitalia (Fig. 2). – Socii small and narrow; transtilla broad, spined; vinculum ventrally closed; tegumen pointed. Valvae broad basically, equally narrowing apically; sacculus short. Aedeagus broad with one long, strong and pointed cornutus.

The shape of socii, tegumen and sacculus plus the spined transtilla easily separates *C. salinarida* sp.n. from the related *C. perturbatana* (Kennel, 1900).

Female. – Unknown.

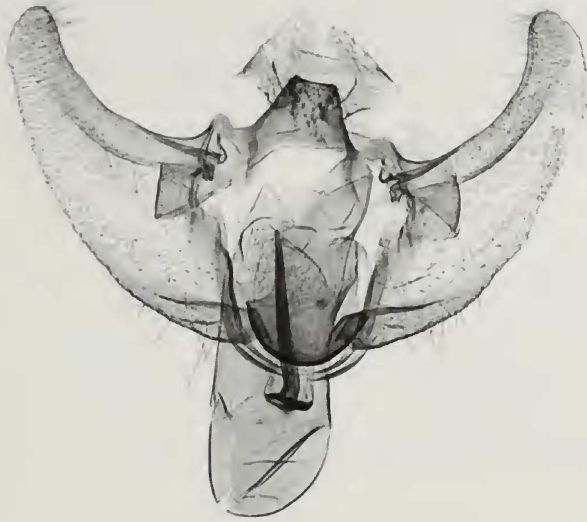


Fig. 2. *Cochylimorpha salinarida* n. sp. male genitalia. Holotype. Slide nr. FG0880 ♂. (Photo: J. De Prins).

Similar species.- The size and the general appearance of the species is rather unique. The forewing markings of the related *Cochylimorpha perturbatana* (Kennel, 1900) are somewhat similar but the markings are much less whitish and more regular. The hind wings are darker grey and the labial palpus is much longer. *C. perturbatana* (Kennel, 1900) is figured in Razowski (1970: plate 8 fig. 80) and in Kennel (1921: plate 14 fig. 55).

C. perturbatana (Kennel, 1900) has a central Asian distribution, and occurs in South Ural: Uralsk, Guberli, Orenburg, Zatonolsk; Central Asia: Tien Shan, Ili district, East Tannuola, Ala Tau up to 2500 meters above sealevel; Kazakhstan and Mongolia (Kennel 1921, Kuznetsov 1989, Razowski 1970).

Distribution. – Only known from the type locality: Spain, La Marina, Platje el Pinet, 35 km South of Alicante on the south-east coast of Spain.

Biology. – Host plant unknown. The locality is a dry place on the border of a salt marsh. The specimen was taken in a light trap.

Etymology. – The moth is named after the two possible locality types: salt marshes – “salinas” – and more dryer rocky areas – “aridas” – in combination.

Remarks. – *Cochylimorpha salinarida* n. sp. is most closely related to *C. perturbatana* (Kennel, 1900), because of the shape of the tegumen, transtilla and the valvae and the external appearance.

Systematically it is placed between *Cochylimorpha perfusana* (Guenée, 1845) and *Cochylimorpha perturbatana* (Kennel, 1900) number 4234 and 4235

in Karsholt & Razowski (1996: 131). The total number of *Cochylimorpha* species in Europe is now 32.

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